

BOSTON RECORDER.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

London Evangelical Magazine, May, 1818.

LISTS OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARY STATIONS & MISSIONARIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, according to the periods at which the Missions were established.

[Continued from page 117.]

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

Travancore.—1805.

Charles Mead. Mr. Mead labored at this station, when he left it, partly on account of the decline of his health. He resided at Palamcott, in the country, and at Magliady, and at several neighboring places, and in remote districts. He translated numerous religious Tracts in Malay and Tamil languages, and employed several native Schoolmasters in the instruction of youth. Mr. Mead sailed from Madras for this station in September last. The Society in contemplation soon to strengthen this mission. Col. Munro, the British Resident at Travancore, shews a laudable interest in the success of Christian Missions in this part of the Peninsula.

Madras, in the Northern Circars of East Coast of the Peninsula of India.—1805.

Mr. Gordon, Ed. Pritchett, Jas. Dawson, and Mr. Pritchett (and for years Mr. Lee, who afterwards resided at Ganjam) have labored here for many years, and, though many discouragements, not without success. Mr. Cran and Mr. Desgranges have been here with great diligence, and considerable progress in translating the Scriptures. The Society sustained a heavy loss by the death of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Pritchett, who were their coadjutors, in the translation of the Scriptures into the Telinga tongue. Mr. Gordon, who arrived here in September, was diligently applying to the language, and expected, after a time, at least to be able to superintend schools, and speak to the people in their own language. Mr. Gordon writes: "We are out every day to the people, who are evidently more and more making inquiries after the truth. Children in the Schools perform wonderful and an evident progress in the knowledge of divine things. Our principal school is in the very heart of the town, open to every person who passes by. The novelty of catechizing the children, the promptitude of their answers, never failing to bring numbers to hear them, and the questions give a series of subjects for inquiry and conversation. The translation of the Scriptures into their language, I trust, of eternal benefit to this land. We hope soon to have all the Testament in their hands."—Many of the heathens begin to be ashamed of idols.

Calicut, about sixty miles to the westward, the fable of idolatry begins to be dispelled by the dispersion of the Scriptures and the occasional labors of Missionaries.

Calicut, the second of the three British Residences in India, on the East Coast of the Peninsula.—1805.

Mr. Lovelace, Richard Knill. Mr. Lovelace has labored for many years at Madras, having built a chapel in Black Town, and superintended schools, &c. He has lately been assisting Mr. Knill, who is to reside there, for several other Missionaries, who are waiting for opportunities to repair to appointed stations. There is regular preaching at the Chapel, and in some places. There are free schools for boys and girls. The returns in October 1817 were, in the English and Native Schools, 270, exclusive of about 30 additional scholars in the Sunday School; in all, under instruction. The Missionaries publish a Quarterly Paper, containing a view of the Indian Missions. An Auxiliary Society is established here, which, from Sept. 1814 to Aug. 1817, has contributed to the Parent Society about 2100. Mr. Knill is acquiring the Tamil language.

Ceylon.—1805.

Mr. Palm, W. Reade. Mr. Palm preaches at the Dutch Church in Colombo; Mr. Ehrhardt, a Missionary Society at this station for many years, lately been appointed by the Madras Government (on the recommendation of Mr. Brownrigg) "Missionary to the Inhabitants of Ceylon." Mr. Reade attends a school.

Madras, in the Mysore, in India.—1810.

Mr. Hands, Wm. Reeve, Joseph Taylor. Members of the heathen make inquiry; and too frequently keeps them in hesitation. The Missionaries have seven schools under their care, in all of which the Scriptures and Catechism are taught, and about 300 children, and they intend to establish several more. Great benefit has resulted from this mission to the heathen, who have formed amongst themselves two Auxiliary Societies, the members of which have been considered

able. The missionaries earnestly long for a printing-press.—They are proceeding in the translation of the Scriptures.—The four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles, the Ephesians, and part of Genesis, are translated into the Canara (or Canara) language, in which the missionaries have collected 30,000 words, and it is expected that the whole Bible will be completed in two or three years.

Ganjam, a town on the Orissa Coast, in India.—1813.

William Lee. Mr. Lee's labors at this place were acceptable, and a church was built for him. He had also schools for the native children, but was obliged to leave his station on account of a fatal fever, by which the schools and congregation were dispersed. He retired to Madras, where both he and Mrs. Lee were seriously ill. He has been advised to take a voyage to the Cape, for the recovery of his health.

Chinsurah, in Bengal, formerly a Dutch Settlement.—1813.

Robert May, J. D. Pearson, John Harle.

Mr. May has, under his direction, and that of his Assistants, nearly thirty schools, containing upward of 2600 children, among whom are 6 or 700 of the sons of Brahmans. He has introduced many excellent improvements into the schools, which have been much applauded by the Government, who support and patronize these useful institutions. The number attending the schools varies considerably at different seasons of the year, particularly in harvest time and winter, at which times it is much reduced. There is a prospect of establishing free schools about sixteen miles up the river. They have also a Sunday School at this station, which contains about 30 scholars, and Mr. May preaches twice every Sabbath at the Settlement Church.

Surat.—1815.

J. Skinner, Wm. Fyvie, J. Donaldson.

The missionaries are applying to the Guzeratte, in which they hope, ere long, to preach to the multitudes of Surat. They are preparing a Catechism and Scripture Tracts, with a Grammar and Dictionary, and hope soon to begin the translation of the New Testament. They have a school for English and half-caste boys, in which there are about fifty scholars, and a Native School, containing about half that number. Mrs. Fyvie has also a school for English and half-caste females. The missionaries have their eye upon Barach and Cambray, at the upper end of the Gulf.

Calcutta.—1816.

Henry Townley, James Keith.

They arrived Sept. 7, 1816, and have made an encouraging progress, both in preaching and in the establishment of schools. A place of worship had been fitted up in Calcutta; and the gospel is also preached at Hourah, across the Hoogly, where the population is large. The Bengalee is the object of their first attention, as indispensable for intercourse with Hindoos: as Hindoostanee is for benefiting Mahomedans. They have before them a vast field for Missionary exertion, and earnestly desire more laborers.

EXTRA GANGES.—CHINA.

Canton, a sea-port in the Empire of China, of extensive commerce and vast population.—1807.

Robert Morrison, D. D.

Various and fresh difficulties have arisen in this mission. Dr. Morrison has, however, commenced new and large editions of the Chinese New Testament, which will probably be executed at Malacca, rather than at Canton. He is now publishing his Dictionary of the Chinese Language, two parts of which are come to hand, and are on sale. This great work is printing at the sole expence of the Hon. East India Company; but the greater part of the impression is given to the Author, as a reward for his indefatigable services. Dr. M. has also published a Grammar of the Chinese Language, which was printed at Serampore. This also is come to hand, and on sale. Since his return from Peking, to which place he accompanied the British Embassy as one of the Interpreters; he has resumed the work of translation, and is proceeding with the Old Testament. The Books of Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms are finished.

Dr. M. writes, Feb. 24, 1811, "I have here a very anxious time, from the Government being so averse to the least acquaintance with their language. We must look to God, our Father and our Friend, for help. I would study to give no offence in any thing; and at the same time, I wish to avoid an undue fear of man. I often pray that I may be prepared to suffer and to die for the sake of our Lord Jesus; and, though conscious of great unworthiness, I trust the unseen hand of the Almighty sustains me."

Java.—Batavia.—1814.

The Rev. J. C. Supper, who went out as a missionary from the Society, officiated in the Dutch Church; and, on the restoration of the island to the King of the Netherlands, was appointed Malay Minister. He acted as Secretary to the Auxiliary Bible Society, and was most assiduous in circulating the Scriptures and Tracts. He has been called to his reward in the midst of his years. He was an able, disinterested and devoted servant of his Master.

Amboyna.—1814.

Joseph Kam.

Mr. Kam preaches in the Church, which will contain about 1000 persons, both in Dutch and Malay, and the people are most eager to hear: many of the masters permit their slaves to attend. He has visited several of the Molucca Islands, in some of which the natives destroyed all their idols, and a great number of houses erected for the worship of the devil. The people are so eager to be instructed, that he is obliged to send them manuscript Sermons and Tracts. A printing-press and types have been sent. The people, who are very numerous, are anxious for Bibles and Tracts. They have contributed about 10000 to the Bible Society, by whom a large supply of Malay Bibles is preparing. The Directors have already printed and sent to them Extracts from the Scriptures in the Malay, some of which are also sent to other places in the East.

Malacca, the chief town in the Peninsula of Malacca.—1815.

W. Milne, C. H. Thomsen, W. H. Medhurst, John Slater.

Mr. Thomsen set out with his wife, on a voyage to England for the recovery of her health; but she died on the passage. After a short stay in this country, he returned, accompanied by Mr. Slater. Mr. Medhurst, who left England the year before, embarked from Madras for Malacca on the 20th of May last. They are now united in laboring with Mr. Milne.

Mr. Milne continues to prosecute his translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese Language, and to publish his Monthly Chinese Magazine, which contains information combined with entertainment, and seems to promise great usefulness to the Chinese People dispersed among the numerous and populous islands of the Eastern Sea. It is read with avidity by them. He has many opportunities of dispersing books, by the different vessels which touch at Malacca. Mr. Milne has established two Chinese Schools, in which the Lancasterian plan, as far as it is practicable, is adopted. He has translated the Books of Deuteronomy and Joshua into the Chinese language, and is proceeding with Judges. A printing-press, workmen, and founts of Malay and English types have arrived from Bengal.

RUSSIA.

Irkoutsk, in Siberia, near the Sea of Baikal, upwards of 3000 miles from St. Petersburg.—1818.

Edward Stallybrass, Cornelius Rahm.

The Rev. Dr. Paterson and the Rev. Robert Pinkerton earnestly recommended Irkoutsk, as a suitable station for a mission to the Mongol Tartars. Mr. Stallybrass (from Hoxton Academy), and Rev. Mr. Rahm, of Gottenburg, after residing for a time at St. Petersburg, and obtaining, through the friendship of Dr. P. &c. and the Russian Government, every thing necessary for their purpose, left that city Jan. 3, 1818, and arrived at Moscow on the 15th January. On the 17th they had the honor of an interview with his Imperial Majesty, who conversed with them freely on the object of their mission, and assured them that every possible facility should be afforded them, both on their long journey, and after their arrival at Irkoutsk, and expressed the most cordial wishes for their welfare and success, for which he condescended to assure them he should pray.

RUSSIAN TARTARY.

The Steppe, near Astrachan.

J. G. Schill, Christian Huebner.

The Society has, since the year 1815, contributed largely to the support of this mission to the Calmucks of the Torgutsk Tribe. The Missionaries are of the Society of the United Brethren, and preach the gospel in the language of the Calmucks. [See page 113.] Several copies of the gospel of St. Matthew have been sent to them for distribution by the Missionaries of the Edinburgh Society at Astrachan. This mission at present derives the principal part of its support from the Missionary Society.

WEST INDIES.

Demerara.—Le Resouvenir.—1808.

John Smith.

Mr. John Wray labored at this station with success, chiefly among the negroes, for several years. Mr. Smith has been there about a year, and success among the negroes has crowned his labors also. The chapel at this place will contain about 600. They are chiefly slaves who attend. Many come from distant plantations, for an hour or more before the worship begins. The chapel will not contain all that assemble. It is proposed to enlarge it. Many slaves attend every evening to say their Catechism. A considerable number, after proper examination, have been baptized, recommended by their owners. The prospect at this place is truly encouraging.—Mr. Smith earnestly requests that a Missionary may be sent to Mahica, a place about 20 miles to the windward.

George Town.—1809.

John Davies, Richard Elliot.

To the building of one of the Mission Chapels here, the poor negroes subscribed nearly 600. and the inhabitants about 600. It will hold 7 or 800 persons. Many free colored people attend, some of whom have been formed into a church. Several white people also attend regularly, and many

hundred negro slaves from distant plantations, who make great progress in the catechism, and have learned to read the Bible, and take great pleasure in reading it. An Auxiliary Missionary Society has been established among Mr. Davies's people.—There is an Episcopal Chapel here, which holds about 400, and is well attended. In the afternoon the clergyman has service for the accommodation of free colored people and slaves. He is desirous of doing good, and is a friend to the instruction of slaves. There is also a chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Mission. A commodious Scotch Church is nearly finished, and a minister expected from Scotland, who, it is hoped, will also prove a friend to the instruction of slaves, thousands of whom in this colony are crying out, "Come over and help us."

Barbier.—1814.

John Wray.

This Station lies about 70 miles to the windward of the Demerara River. The Mission was commenced under the patronage of the Commissioners of the Crown Estates, who had 1100 slaves under their care. Schools were established—many adults and children learned to read and to say their catechism. The New Testament was put into the hands of many. A great change was wrought on several who were baptized and admitted to the Lord's Supper. They were eager to obtain religious instruction. Means were adopted for the establishment of marriage, which began to have a happy effect. Obiah, or witchcraft, which had been very prevalent among them, began to vanish. At Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, many preferred assembling in the house of God to dancing and revelling. They also began to take particular care of their children. In 1815, on one estate, 180,000 lbs. of coffee were picked without the use of the whip. The restoration of the crown estates to a company of Dutch merchants has clouded this bright prospect, and the people are at present deprived of religious instruction. At New Amsterdam 150 people attended Mr. Wray's ministry.

Trinidad.—1809.

Thomas Adam, James Mercer.

Mr. Adam is pretty well attended, especially by people of color and negroes. Several of the planters in the country have expressed a desire that their negroes may be instructed, and have promised to contribute to the support of a Teacher.—Mr. Mercer has lately been sent to Trinidad, where an additional laborer is much wanted. Mr. Adam, in a journey he lately took into the interior, visited a number of negroes, formerly slaves in America, but taken prisoners by the British in the last war. They are emancipated, and placed by the Governor of Trinidad as free cultivators of the land. They have formed ten or twelve villages, where they live happily, and having received some knowledge of the Gospel in America, associate for their religious improvement. The instructions of Mr. Adam were received by them gladly.

Greek Islands.

Isaac Lowndes.

Mr. Lowndes arrived at Malta, 6th Nov. 1816, where he has been diligently prosecuting the study of the modern Greek and Italian, with the view of proceeding to the Ionian Isles. Since his residence in Malta, he has distributed the English Bible, the New Testament in the Italian, also in the same language, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Dr. Bogue's Essay and Tracts in Italian and English. The Governor has granted him the use of a house, in which he preaches four times a week—on an average about fifty attend on the morning of the Sabbath, and about 100 in the evening. Mr. L. has reason to believe he has not labored in vain. There are, he says, many pleasing instances of usefulness.

A Bible Society has been happily established in Malta, of which Mr. Jowett, Mr. Lowndes, & Dr. Naudi are the Secretaries.

IX.—EDINBURGH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Consisting of members of the established church of Scotland and of other denominations of Christians, was instituted in February, 1796. Walter Brown, Esq. Lothian Street, Edinburgh, Treasurer; Rev. David Dickson, jun. Secretary; Mr. W. Arnot, Clerk.

In 1797, this Society sent out Messrs. Brunton and Greig on a mission to the Foulah Country in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, which terminated on the death of Mr. G. in 1809. Mr. Brunton returned to Eng'nd, but in 1802 was sent by the Society with Mr. A. Paterson to Russian Tartary, where they laid the foundation of the mission at

Karass.—1802.

Alexander Paterson, James Galloway.

In May 1817, 3 or 400 Tartar families settled in the vicinity of this station, among whom the Scriptures and Tracts in their own language are circulated, as well as among the Truckmen or Turkomans who inhabit the Great Kizliar Steppe. The Sultan Katsgerly, who lately visited this country, is one of the fruits of this mission. Mr. Brunton died in March, 1813.

Astrachan.—1814.

John Mitchell, John Dickson, Wm. Glen. There is a printing establishment at this station. In the course of the year 1816 were printed 5000 copies of St.

Luke's Gospel, of the Karass translation for the Russian Bible Society; and within the same period were distributed 2566 copies of the New Testament, in whole or in part, and 6548 Catechisms and Tracts.—The Missionaries are about to print a new edition of the Tartar-Turkish New Testament, translated by Mr. Brunton, and 5000 copies of the Tartar Old Testament.

Orenburg.—1814.

C. Fraser, G. Macalpine.

Walter Buchanan, a Cabardian. Messrs. Macalpine and Buchanan labor with encouragement among the Tartars of the Great Steppe, some of whom listen with eagerness to their instructions, and are anxious that their friends and neighbors should hear the same truths, which they confess to be the truths of God. Mr. Fraser is revising the New Testament for this people, and has advanced to the end of the four Gospels. Catechisms and Tracts, printed at Astrachan, are about to be circulated among them. The society purpose to send another Missionary to labor among the Kirghisians. (To be continued.)

BAPTISM OF A JEW.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

A Converted Jew was publicly baptized at the Episcopal Chapel on Sunday morning, April the 12th.

On making application to the minister to be admitted to this ordinance, he stated himself to be in the service of a respectable gentleman just come from abroad, and then stopping in London on his return to Scotland, that having attended divine worship in company with his master, he had, under the blessing of God, been convinced of the truth of the gospel, and had come to a fixed resolution of making a public profession of his faith in that Name, in which alone he now trusted for the pardon of his sins and the happiness of eternity. After much personal examination, the result of which was highly satisfactory, nothing seemed to be requisite but the testimony of his master, as to the truth of his statements and the sincerity of his motives. A letter was accordingly written to him, the reply to which is of so pleasing a nature, that we cannot refrain from subjoining it, though from motives of delicacy we omit the name of its respectable author.

Sir—I received your letter this morning respecting my servant Elias Samuel, who surprised me very much the other day, by informing me of his being of the Jewish persuasion. This young man has lived in my service upwards of six months, during which period he has regularly attended divine worship at the English Church in Paris, (Mr. Forster officiating minister,) also at Brussels, and has conducted himself with great propriety and to my entire satisfaction. Soon after he came into my service, on my questioning him a little on religious subjects, I found him very deficient; in consequence I bought him a prayer-book, when he was very soon able to repeat the catechism: at the same time I put a volume of sermons into his hands, which he studied a good deal, and I generally read one or two to him every week. From his earnest manner and desire to improve himself, on a subject so essential to his well-being, the information I received from him of his being a Jew, you may be sure, greatly astonished me. At the same time he stated that fear alone was the reason of his not making this circumstance known to me at an earlier period, and also that he had for some months come to a fixed and firm resolution of receiving Christian baptism the very earliest opportunity. This resolve I was truly happy to hear, and I desired him to apply to the Secretary of the London Society, where he would receive every information on the subject. The young man's character since he lived with me in my service, has been irreproachable, as far as it was possible for me to know; and although six or seven months is but a short time to form an opinion of it, still, I have very little hesitation in saying, that I believe his motives and desire for Christian baptism are most worthy, and his profession to be truly sincere. I am, Sir, &c. To the Rev. Charles Hawtrev.

JEWISH OBITUARY.

Lately died—Jacobs, aged 95; he was baptized under the auspices of the London Society a few years ago, and constantly, as long as he was able, partook of the communion at the Episcopal Chapel. He was a poor man, and uneducated, but there is no reason to doubt of the sincerity of his Christian profession, for which he was at one time persecuted by his Jewish connections.

He professed to the last his reliance on the name of Jesus Christ as the only name given under heaven, by which he must be saved, and we humbly trust he will be found amongst that blessed number who shall not be ashamed, in that day when Christ shall come to be glorified in his spirit, and admired in all them that believe. [Jewish Expositor.]

The King of Prussia, in honor of the great Reformer, MARTIN LUTHER, has written a letter to M. Luther, Inspector of taxes, at Schwanau, descendant from Jacob, the brother of Luther, the Reformer, making an addition to his salary, and offering a provision for his eldest son, as a student in the establishment at Halle.—From the

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1818.

It is not our duty to predict future events, but to follow with precision the course which Providence will pursue in the dispensation of its mercies to the church; but from the

of the times, we are led to anticipate the American Zion days of greater prosperity

yet been enjoyed. As far as our information extends, though revivals are less frequent than in the present moment than they were two

years ago, there are very happy indications of a general outpouring of the Spirit. Christ

is here perhaps at no period, more unanimously to mourn over the desolations they

are called to witness, and more earnestly to the repaying influences of Divine grace.

in their conduct an increasing consciousness of the help of man is vain, and that

the hope is in the Lord. The bands of which are strengthening. "See! how

Christians love one another!" is becoming a common exclamation among the ungodly

kind in favor of that vital piety which infidelity has long levelled every

weapon. In a great number of churches, a special revival, there

attention to the means of grace—each one after another are throwing down

the standards of unrighteousness, and yielding themselves to the

mercies of Christ. A man of God, standing on the mount of observation

in the horizon a little cloud arising, and extending—ere long, it covers the

of the sky, and pours down its gentle and abundant showers, till the whole extent

of the land is watered, and praise to the God who sends the winds and the rains, bursts from

every lip. And where it listeth, and then the sound thereof, but cannot tell whether it cometh, nor whether it goeth" is not

the nature of an individual, but of the reformation of a church.

in certain effects. We know that they are a sublime character to have been

might or by power, and without heretofore the only agency adequate to the accomplishment. Now whether

are more limited or more extended—their results are visible in a greater or less number of individuals, will not affect the truth, that

induced by almighty power; and where they are discernible, though comparative

encouragement is afforded that God will still greater things. When we hear

from various sections of the country, that Christians are becoming more prayerful,

and solemn, and instances of conversion are more frequent, we cannot deny ourselves the

of anticipating the speedy and abundant blessing of the church. "There are divers operations of the same spirit"—various means are

and various success follows the same plan of them are under the control of

intelligence, and derive whatever of efficacy from his sovereign will.

has begun a good work, he will carry it to perfection; he will not suffer it to

through the imbecility of man, but he will display wisdom and power, in preparing

for the accomplishment of his will, and will not be defeated by human weakness.

aspect of our churches, is to us a source of joy. We will not deny that much

is to be derived from contemplating it, and that the expectations we cherish

are more zeal, more spirituality, more devotion, more hope and more satisfaction

shall we deplore the day of small things, and not be thankful for what our

ears hear, and be stimulated to pray and pray for greater things?—

is not far from us, and we may expect soon to hear the animating voice of these that fly as clouds and as

winnows.

of the compendious view of the current number, will be noticed with deep

of important facts, spread over the pages, are presented to the eye at a glance; and the observer of Dis-

in the history of missions, will be struck at once a distinct and comprehensive

of missionaries, missionary prospects and successes. Thence

encouragement to press forward in the work which ought to command the resources of the Christian world.

is published an "alphabetical index" in its arrangement, and in the

On examination, very great improvement will be found introduced into the

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EDUCATION SOCIETY.

For the Recorder.

The Norfolk Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, held their annual meeting at Franklin, on the 10th ult.

Henry Gray, Esq. presided.—The Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester, delivered a very appropriate sermon on the occasion, from Gal. iv. 18—

"But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing."—The audience was crowded, solemn and attentive. The preacher, throughout his discourse, evinced by his style and manner, that he was zealously affected in the cause espoused by the Society. The contribution at the close of divine service, amounted to \$78, 62, and a gold ring, for which a member of the Society paid \$5, and generously requested that it might be returned to the original owner. This sale increased the contribution to \$83, 62.

Subscriptions and donations were returned from almost every town in the county.

The money collected by the society in the course of about two years amounts to more than two thousand four hundred dollars.—The amount of the first year was \$787, 57.—The amount of the second year, including the receipts on the day of the annual meeting, was \$1618, 10.—Total, \$2405, 67.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the current year.

Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, President.

Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Vice Presidents.

Henry Gray, Esq. Vice Presidents.

Samuel Bass, Esq. Vice Presidents.

Rev. Samuel Gilie, Secretary.

Dr. Jesse Wheaton, Treasurer.

Dr. E. Thayer, Auditor.

The society have great reason to rejoice in the success which has crowned their past exertions, to advance one of the most interesting and important objects, which has ever arrested the attention of Christians. In reviewing what has been done, they find that they have not only the continued zeal of present patrons, but an extensive increase of their number, who shall liberally give of their substance to this sacred object. So confident are they of success, as scarcely to think of disappointment. As the object of this institution is understood by individuals and the public, its influence on their feelings, has been and will be manifested in liberally opening their hearts and hands to support it. This we know from short but happy experience. This we also know from the history of the parent society, whose elevated character for sacred charity, is solemnly acknowledged. The churches already revive under its influence; and the rays of light which are ultimately to penetrate every dark region, especially in our own land, are fast emanating from this Christian body; a body, the commissions of whose soul, are limited only by the moral exigencies of this fallen world.

Men in various parts of our land, appointed to move in the higher departments of civil and literary life, and in whose characters are united greatness and goodness, have given the influence of their stations and talents, as well as their substance, to this blessed cause. It is and will be supported by the hands and prayers of thousands. It is our hearts desire, that every one may share in the pleasure of contributing to its advancement.

Christians, when you look on the object here presented, you cannot refrain from prayer and praise. The glory of your God and Saviour is promoted by a pious and able ministry; an higher motive to action is not to be found in either world. Look on the fields, which are white already to harvest. Give to all men, as you have opportunity, the exalted privilege of co-operating with you in this great and good work; and by your own example, persuade them to learn from experience, that to do good and communicate, is a sacrifice with which God is well pleased.

A STRANGER'S CONVERSION.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

The following is communicated by a worthy Minister who was acquainted with the fact.

Some years ago, the Rev. Mr. W., of S., left his people a few days to visit the town of E., where was a powerful Revival of Religion. As he was returning, he recollected that in the intermediate town lived a young woman, a daughter of one of the most pious men in his church, with her uncle. He became deeply impressed with a desire to call, and by relating what he had seen at E., to endeavor to persuade her to embrace the Saviour. This was his sole object. On entering the house, he perceived a young lady, a stranger to him, on a visit. She was from N., a town at a large distance. Her name and place of abode was announced. She had been a few days at E., and, as afterwards appeared, she there in the levity of her heart ridiculed the work which she saw.

Mr. W. soon began his errand in the presence of the family, confining his observations almost wholly to the daughter. She treated him and his message with respect; but after an hour's conversation, he left her under the impression that his labor was in vain. But that God who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, fixed an arrow in the heart of the stranger. Wounded with a sense of guilt and danger, she in a few days returned to powerful conviction, became a subject of Christian hope; and by her conversation, through the blessing of the spirit, she was the means of the awakening and conversion of a number of youths her companions.

Nothing of this was known to Mr. W., till a long time afterwards; when in the same family, he was informed of her triumphant death, and of all that is above related of her experience. He thought of the words, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand: for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they shall be both alike good;" and he felt strongly encouraged ever to do likewise.

This fact is not mentioned as a solitary instance; doubtless many ministers of the Gospel have witnessed similar things; but it is mentioned as an encouragement to ministers on all occasions, to perform this duty. They may often do essential good, though they do not directly see it. Acting on this encouragement, Mr. W. has himself been prospered in more instances than one. When it comes to his knowledge, it will be a cordial—what will it be above! The conversion of one soul, tho' that of a stranger, will be an ample compensation for years of labor and self-denying exertion.

The daughter remained four or five years longer in impenitence, and then became hopefully a subject of special grace.

ORDINATIONS.

In Lanesborough, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. the Rev. Noah SHELTON was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in that town, in connexion with the Rev. DANIEL COLLINS, who has labored in that part of the vineyard fifty-five years. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Dorrance of Windsor; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee; Ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Moore, President of Williams College; Charge by Rev. Mr. Shepard of Lenox; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Humphrey of Pittsfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jennings of Dalton.

In Albany, Rev. THOMAS MACAULEY, L. L. D. professor in Union College.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst. the Rev. BATA JACOBI, was installed over the Baptist Church and Society in Cambridgeport. The Rev. Mr. Grafton, of Newton, addressed the Throne of Grace; the Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Boston, delivered an appropriate discourse from 2d Cor. v. 20; Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence, gave the charge; Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, presented the Right Hand of Fellowship. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams. The services were highly interesting and appropriate.

ORDAINED.—In Rowley, on Wednesday the

22d inst. the Rev. WILLIAM HOLBROOK, to the pastoral care of the first Church and Society. The introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byfield; Sermon from 2 Cor. 12. 15. by Rev. Dr. Woods, of the Theological Seminary, Andover; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport; Charge by Rev. Mr. Milmore, of Newbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Braman, of Rowley; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Ipswich. The former trials of this church and people, and their pleasing unanimity in the call and settlement of Mr. Holbrook, rendered the occasion uncommonly interesting. The performances were solemn and appropriate, and highly gratifying to an attentive and numerous assembly.

A dwelling-house frame of the Rev. Mr. Grout, of Hawley, Hampshire county, was raised the 22d ult. in about two hours, without the use of ardent spirits. In accordance with the good old custom of New-England, the throne of grace was addressed before the raising by the Rev. Mr. Wood, for a blessing on the undertaking, and afterwards, the Rev. Mr. FIELD offered a tribute of thanksgiving to the Preserver of their lives and limbs.

Florida Lands.—There are said to be eighteen millions of acres of land in the Florida—a great part of which recently belonged to the Spanish crown. There can be no doubt, that FERDINAND, finding he must lose these provinces sooner or later, has lately granted these lands to certain individuals, who now hold the patents. Of these, the Duke of ALAGOA, M. LIMA, DON OXIS, and DON SARMIENTO, have been named as being grantees.—And the Aurora adds, that several cabinets secrets, have as late as in the speculation, and that the 11th article of the capitulation of Pensacola, which provides, "That all titles to Spain, &c. legally derived from the Crown of Spain, prior to the date of the capitulation, are guaranteed, and shall be respected," establishes the validity of the grants. The King had an unquestionable right to make the grants, and they were made before the signing of the capitulation.

Sea Serpent again, and Brood.

We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on Thursday which says: "The great Serpent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make great destruction among the bait. The fish exhibit the utmost terror at their approach; and as the Serpents pass along seizing the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents rapidly pass and repeat, devouring as they go.—A Mr. SARONET, of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat, and he says, the head and protuberances on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of Capt. BEACH. Capt. B. WEBBER, who saw the large Serpent, and three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet." [Continued.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) July 1.—A gentleman who passed through the Creek Nation since the general meeting of the Indians at Fort Mitchell, on the 7th ult. informs us that the Agent has succeeded in making amicable arrangements with them, for the destruction of the Chehaw village. We also learn, that, during the council, the Indians agreed to abolish some of their savage customs and constitute others less barbarous. It is said the Indians conducted themselves with much propriety during the whole meeting. [Reflector.]

The President has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright, which the marshal of this district will execute forthwith. A special court has also been ordered for the trial of Wright, to be held in Sept. next, in this city or Milledgeville, at which two of the judges of the supreme Court are to preside. Wright is charged with having committed murder, at the destruction of the Chehaw town.—Savannah Repub.

Savannah (Geo.) July 9.—We have conversed with a gentleman recently from the south, who informs us that about the 20th of last month, a party of about eleven men, resident on St. Mary's river, near the Tennessee river, went in pursuit of a gang of Indian desperadoes, who have been annoying and committing serious depredations on several families in that neighborhood. These savages, who were very numerous, were overtaken by them at the above place about sun down, and a general and destructive battle ensued. Only five of the Indians were found dead, but it is supposed that many have been killed and wounded. Eight out of the eleven that pursued, and attacked them fell victims on the spot.

The Columbian Gazette, printed at Utica, informs, that contracts have been made for the construction of the Grand Canal, from that place to within seven miles of Seneca River, a distance of about 85 miles; and that no less than 2000 men are employed in completing the work.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

On Friday, the 10th July, Mr. John Parkman, of Westmoreland, near Utica N. Y. was shot dead by a young man named Smith. The latter, with others, went armed to Mr. Parkman's house for the purpose of killing his dog. The barking of the dog called Mr. P. from his bed; when Smith fired, and killed Parkman, the ball passing through his heart. Mr. P. was the son of Alexander Parkman, Esq. formerly of Westboro, Mass. and a relative of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston.

In German, N. Y. Edwin Wells, 20; killed by the discharge of a loaded musket, the lock of which he accidentally struck against the door.

In Pittsburg, John Williams, a soldier, was torn to pieces, by the discharge of a gun, while he was in the act of ramming down, the vent not having been well tamped. Two others were wounded.

Drowned, from on board one of the Long Island Sound Packet Boats, a person, presumed to be Ephraim or Andrew Tibbets, of Bristol, (Me.) His chest, clothes, &c. are in the hands of Gen. Enoch Foote, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Wall, a merchant, native of Ireland, lately died at Georgetown, (D. C.) from excessive heat. He had walked three miles when the thermometer stood 99, without perspiration, and shortly after fell down dead.

James Hancy, a soldier, who, as stated some time since, murdered his fellow soldier, Malick P. Varian, in a duel, received his trial, at the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Jefferson County. He was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The seconds in the duel were very strangely acquitted.

In Morristown, N. J. the 14th inst. the body of a man named Lynch, was found in a barn, in a state of putrefaction. From the evidence given before the jury of inquest, it appeared that he had been seen to drink a quart of spirits at two or three draughts, a few evenings before, and the unanimous opinion of the jury was that he came to his death by intoxication.

One Hans Lundt has been imprisoned in New-York, on the charge of having murdered his wife, by administering arsenic to her.

In Otis, Charles Reed, in an insane fit, beat out the brains of his son, an infant, struck his head on the head with an iron wedge, and completed his career, by cutting his own throat with a dull knife.

[Many more such statements might be added, but to spare the feelings of the community, we will not repeat them.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Capt. Cox, of the sch. Charles K. Mallory, who left Havana on the 10th inst. and arrived at Norfolk on the 9th, states, that the sensation produced on the minds of the people there, by the first intelligence of the capture of Pensacola had subsided. A hostile disposition had been manifested in the first instance, by the governor; and an embargo had been laid on all American shipping in the port, but it was taken off in 48 hours after, and they were allowed to clear out as usual without any new restrictions. An additional duty of \$1 had been laid on flour, which now pays \$8 25 per bbl. Capt. Cox also states, that the Yellow Fever was raging with great violence at Havana, and continued to sweep off large numbers of the inhabitants and strangers daily. Capt. Cox lost five of his crew by it.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London papers to June 5, have been received. The Empress of Russia, and the Archduke Michael, were hourly expected, on a visit to England. The Russian Ambassador had gone down to Dover to receive them.

Every political aspect throughout Europe indicated a long continuance of Peace, and the lands promised Plenty.

The Duke of Wellington was putting the frontier of the Netherlands in the best state possible, previous to the evacuation of France by the Cautionary army.

The Alisma Plantago has been efficiently used in France as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog.

Progress of Reform in England.

In the British House of Commons, June 3d, Sir FRANCIS BRETHERTON moved a string of resolutions, to provide, in future, that the British Parliaments should be annually elected, the suffrage be common to all males above twenty-one years of age; and that the king should be restricted for the choice of members. Lord COCHRANE seconded the resolutions; but after a display of all the eloquence of the worthy Baronet and the noble Lord, one of the Opposition (Mr. BROMHAM) moved to give these resolutions the go-by, when not another advocate could be found for them than the mover and seconder.

Speaking of the British Order of Council, granting to Halifax and St. John, the privileges of free ports, the Courier says, "This measure of the British Government is, of course occasioned by the recent enactment of America, entitled the Navigation Act," which prohibited all direct intercourse with the British West-Indies. By the present regulations, the produce of America will be shipped to Halifax, St. John's, or Bermuda, there landed, and sent to their ultimate destination; the vessels bringing lumber, provisions, &c. to these ports, will in return take West-India produce, British manufactures, &c.

"There is no doubt that the recent changes will throw trade out of its usual channel; but we are truly gratified to find, that all commercial men agree that they will be most beneficial to the trade of Great Britain, and will immediately give to our North American Colonies a degree of importance which could not have been anticipated. The lumber and cured fish, which are the two articles of the greatest importance in this traffic, will ultimately be entirely supplied by British America."

At the anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London, Mr. Rush, the American Minister, moved, that the thanks of the Society be given to Lord Teignmouth, their President; and he took occasion to compliment the Society on the exertions it had made in the promotion of the cause of Christianity, and concluded by saying, "May the canvas of the two countries spread more extensively over the world the riches of Christian Benevolence, than they do the riches of commerce, and henceforth may that be their only strife."

In Germany, a Jew, named Levi, was executed on the 14th May, in the market place at Colmar. According to the custom of his religion, he was conducted from the prison to the place of punishment with his head uncovered. The chief Rabbi did not leave him, till he had given him on the scaffold a long exhortation, to which the culprit seemed to listen with much emotion. Levi himself took off his shoes, before he presented his head to the fatal knife. Several Israelites, who had accompanied him, carefully removed, immediately after the execution, even the smallest traces of blood; they then placed his body on a bier, took it on their shoulders, and proceeded to a neighboring cemetery, where they buried it.

Paris, May 9.—The Royal Academy of Science, in their sitting of the 27th April, has heard, with lively interest, a detail made by Mr. Recherand, of a singular operation performed by that skillful surgeon. This operation, in which the heart and lungs have been uncovered, by making the resection of two ribs, and by cutting about eight inches square of the plevra, which had become swelled with cancer, is new in the history of surgery, and reaches the bounds of possibility in this species of operation. No doubt Mr. Recherand will soon give to the world the memoir in which he has detailed the particulars of this bold and successful undertaking.

HAMBOURG, May 18.

We have received from Algiers the following interesting and remarkable accounts:

Letter from Algiers, March 5.

The present Dey, Housin, is a moderate man; he was one of the four ministers, master of the horse, or, as they here call him, "Chodgia de Cavallos," and, on the death of the late tyrant, was elected by the Divan, which has not been the case for these 20 years, as the six Pachas, before Aly, were murdered by the rebellious soldiery. This election, which took place in the most peaceful and orderly manner, has been attended with no bloodshed, nor has any one been banished; on the other hand, several individuals who were banished under Omar Pacha, as disturbers of the peace, are recalled, and have obtained important offices.

The 1st of March, this year, the day of Aly Pacha's death, will be ever memorable in the annals of Algiers. The tyrant had still many ruinous projects and cruelties in contemplation, which were to have been shortly carried into effect. Thus there was found in his pocket book the following memorandum, written by himself: "The daughter of the English Consul, a very pretty and sensible girl, 15 years old, and the sister of the Dutch consul, who is handsome and accomplished, shall be carried by force out of their houses, compelled to change their religion, and to be the Dey's mistresses. The daughter of the Spanish consul, who is not so handsome, shall be watched and kept in reserve. The English consul, the Spanish consul, and a Jew, named Bensanoun, who is under English protection, who had been already compelled to assume the turban, shall be beheaded."

The day for the execution of this horrid plan was not yet fixed. The Dey seemed to waver in his mind, and disposed to wait till he saw whether the consuls would submit to have their houses (which according to the treaties are to be considered as harems) broken into and plundered, or whether they would make any resistance; in this last case they were to be cut to pieces.—He saw clearly that such cruelties would not pass without notice, and said often, "The Christians will probably come and bombard me a little, but I shall find means to make my peace."

Aly was not destitute of talents; but he was

orlyenas at an earlier period of his life, he had been confined in the mad-house in the city. If he had continued to live, there is every appearance that all the foreign consuls, and the few other Europeans here, would have been put to death.

The plague still carries off between 50 and 60 persons daily.

Births.—The lady of Daniel Ladd, Esq. of Portsmouth, presented her husband, on Friday last, with three fine sons, all in good health. The aggregate weight of these lads is 17 pounds, viz. 6, 5 and 6.—Portsmouth paper.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Alfred Richardson, mer. to Miss Rebecca W. Gleason—Mr. John Mickell, to Miss Mary C. Varney—Mr. Charles Alexander, to Miss Mary Barber.

In Charlestown, Mr. John Stowell, of Worcester, to Miss Mary-Ann G. Davidson.—In Medford, Dudley Hall, Esq. to Miss M. H. Fitch.—In Salem, Mr. Benj. D. Hill, to Miss Eliza Weston; Mr. Thomas Sparks to Mrs. Sally Neet; Mr. William Kinsman, to Miss Hannah Satchell.—In Carville, Major Jonas Parker, to Miss Anna Adams.—In Springfield, Mr. Ira Mead to Miss Nancy Burgess.—In Farmington, Me. Hiram Belcher, Esq. to Mrs. Evelina Belcher.—In Castine, Mr. Zachariah Jellison, of Boston, to Miss Mercy Little, daughter of D. Little, Esq.

